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ABSTRACT

This survey was contracted for by the Bay Area Social Planning Council (BASPC) with funding from a Rosenberg Foundation Grant. Questionnaire responses obtained from 255 youths were analyzed to provide the Study Committee on Chinese Newcomers with information about Chinese immigrant youth. Following acquisition, the data was said to have been arranged in chronological order beginning with the youth's family prior to entry into the U. S., current situation, and view of the future, encompassing a section entitled the Family Background of the Chinese Immigrant Youth, the last being concerned with family SES prior to and subsequent to entry into the U.S. A section on the Chinese Immigrant Youth of San Francisco provides descriptions of who the youth are, their status in the San Francisco schools, and how well they are adjusting to conditions in the U.S. The final section, entitled Outlook, examines general satisfaction of the youth with living in the U.S. and also their views about the problems affecting Chinese in San Francisco. A summary of major findings are provided in each section. Thirty-nine tables accompany the document and limitations of the data contained in them are stated in terms of the impossibility of generalizing on the total population of Chinese immigrant youth on the basis of the study sample. (AM)

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A SURVEY BY DR. PAUL WONG OF

CHINESE IMMIGRANT YOUTHS IN SAN FRANCISCO, 1970:

BASPC STAFF ANALYSIS

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I. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Concurrent with a study of San Francisco's Chinese Newcomers, a survey of the City's Chinese immigrant youth was contracted for by the Bay Area Social Planning Council (BASPC) with funds made available through a Rosenberg Foundation grant. The subcontractor for this survey was Paul Wong, Ph.D., a professor of sociology at the University of California, Berkeley. In December 1969, the Study Committee of the Chinese Newcomers Study endorsed a proposal made by Dr. Wong, with the understanding that expenses would be limited to the amount received from the Rosenberg Foundation, and that technical details would be worked out in cooperation with BASPC staff.

The technical areas of concern to BASPC staff were language barriers, design of the questionnaire, and selection of a study sample. Dr. Wong's access to bilingual assistants and his translation of the questionnaire into Chinese virtually eliminated problems with the Chinese language. A series of interim meetings between BASPC and University staff resulted in development of a questionnaire, and the understanding that Dr. Wong and the University team would be totally responsible for conduct of the study and processing and tabulating the resulting data.

This report represents BASPC staff analysis of data provided by Dr. Wong as a result of his survey.

METHOD

The method used by Dr. Wong to undertake this survey was as follows:

For two weeks before the interviewing, an intensive campaign was carried out in the Chinese community to attract immigrant youths as volunteers for the study. The site for interviewing was the Chinatown-North Beach Community English Language Center in San Francisco; the dates were two successive Saturday mornings and afternoons in May 1970. The various efforts - endorsements, mailings of handbills, distribution of leaflets in high schools, announcements in newspapers, and posting of handbills in churches, banks, community agencies, and newspapers - resulted in a turnout of 275 youths who completed questionnaires. Since 20 questionnaires had to be removed because of their low quality, the following report is based on the final study group of 255 individuals.[1]

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide the Study Committee on Chinese Newcomers with information on Chinese immigrant youth. The information obtained from Dr. Wong has been sifted and arranged in chronological order, beginning with the Chinese youths' families just before their entry into the United States, then presenting their current situation, and ending with their view of the future.

Three pervasive problems throughout these periods are:

- Loss of occupational status
- Inadequate family income
- Limited ability to speak English

1/ Initially, unsuccessful efforts were made to conduct the survey with students of the San Francisco Unified School District.

The statements about typical families and individuals are inferences drawn from the most frequent responses in the data supplied by the 255 Chinese immigrant youths who volunteered for the study. These youths as a group represent only themselves - not the total population of Chinese immigrant youths in San Francisco.

II. THE FAMILY BACKGROUND OF THE CHINESE IMMIGRANT YOUTH

This section is concerned with two main questions about the family backgrounds of the Chinese immigrant youths who volunteered for this study:

- What was the family socio-economic status before entering the United States?
- How well off is the family since coming to the United States?

Before entering the United States, the typical family of the Chinese youths participating in this study had lived in Hong Kong, the British crown colony in southeastern China. Although the parents had not been educated beyond high school, the father had worked in a white collar occupation; the mother was a housewife. The family had not obtained advice from a social agency prior to leaving for the United States.

Since coming to the United States, this typical family has settled in the Chinatown area of San Francisco and has been here a year and one-half. On arrival, major problems were language, housing, and employment; at present, major problems are language and adequate family income. Both the father and the mother work in blue collar occupations. The parents are enrolled in adult training courses, primarily to learn English. They do not speak English very well. They tend to speak Chinese at home almost all the time and with friends most of the time. Brothers and sisters have not gone beyond high school. Friends and relatives here gave help with employment, educational problems, and financial problems. According to those youths responding, the family's life style has improved since entering the United States.

A. BEFORE ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

The available information on the socio-economic status of families of Chinese immigrant youths before entering the United States consists of place of residence, religious preference, amount of formal education, the occupations of father and mother, and whether advice about immigration to the United States was obtained from any social agency in Hong Kong (or other country of origin). Since information was limited by the scope of knowledge of these youths, nonresponse is frequent.

1. Last Residence Before Entry

Table 1 shows the last residence of the families of the Chinese immigrant youths before entering the United States. Of the 200 who responded to this question, about six in seven had resided in Hong Kong; the remainder, in Mainland China, Taiwan or other parts of the Far East.

2. Parents' Religious Preference

Table 2 shows the religious preference of the parents of Chinese immigrant youths. A large proportion (44.2 percent) of those responding indicated "no religion." Of the remainder, about one-third were Buddhist; and one-fifth Christian. Among the Christians, there were more Catholics (11.7 percent) than there were Protestants (7.2 percent).

3. Education of Parents

Table 3 shows the amount of formal education of the fathers and the mothers of Chinese immigrant youths. Of the 255 in the study, 223 responded to one part and 210 to the other part of this question. Of the fathers, slightly less than half (46.2 percent) had completed high school, and of these, about one-third had completed college. Of the mothers,

slightly less than one-third (29.1 percent) had completed high school, and of these, one-fifth had completed college.

4. Parents' Last Employment Status Before Entry

Table 4 shows the last employment status of the fathers and the mothers of Chinese immigrant youths before entering the United States. Of the 255, only 188 responded to one part and 194 to the other part of this question. Nearly all the fathers (97.9 percent) in contrast to less than half the mothers (43.3 percent) were employed. Almost all the mothers not in the labor force were housewives.

5. Parents' Last Occupation Before Entry

Table 5 shows the last occupations of the fathers and the mothers of the Chinese immigrant youths before entering the United States. Of the 255, only 146 responded to one part and 72 to the other part of this question. Almost-two-thirds of the fathers (63.7 percent) and slightly over half of the mothers (54.1 percent) had occupations in the professional, technical, managerial, or proprietary group. Within this group, the largest numbers were doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers, and the like - both for the fathers and the mothers. The only kind of occupation in which mothers were not as proportionately frequent as fathers was the skilled worker or technician group.

6. Obtaining of Advice Before Entry

Table 6 shows the number of families that obtained the advice of a social agency at their place of departure, e.g., Hong Kong, before entry into the United States. Of the 156 youths responding, only about one in ten indicated his family having obtained such advice (9.0 percent).

In Summary:

- Almost all families had lived in Hong Kong before entering the United States.
- Most had had either no religious preference or were Buddhists.
- Only a small minority of the parents had been educated beyond high school.
- Almost all fathers and slightly less than half the mothers had been employed.
- More than half the fathers and the mothers had been in either white collar or professional occupations.
- Only a few families had received advice from a social agency on immigration to the United States.

B. AFTER ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

The foregoing paragraphs provide some data on the socio-economic status of the Chinese immigrant family before entering the United States. Descriptive indicators of how well off these families have been since entering the United States are included on their place and length of residence, major current problems, present occupations, efforts at adjustment to the new life, type of help given by friends and relatives in the United States, and change in life style since immigration.

1. Area of Residence in San Francisco

Table 7 shows the San Francisco districts in which most of the Chinese immigrant families reside. Of those responding, about six in ten

live in Chinatown; and another sizable group in North Beach (17.7 percent). The remainder live in Richmond, Nob Hill, Russian Hill, and other parts of the City.

2. Length of Residence

Table 8 shows the number of months or years the Chinese immigrant families have lived in the United States as of May 1970. Of those responding, about three-fourths of them have been here three years or less; a very small proportion (1.8 percent) have been here eight years or more. Half the study group has lived here 1.7 years, which is the median period of residence.

3. Major Problems Upon Arrival

Table 9 shows the major problems confronting the Chinese immigrant family upon arrival to the United States and those remaining unsolved as of May 1970. Practically all of the Chinese immigrant families (98.8 percent) had one or more problems on arrival in San Francisco. About half had language problems (52.6 percent) and housing problems (51.0 percent). Almost four in ten had a problem in finding employment for father (38.5 percent); and two in ten, finding employment for mother (19.8 percent). These are both related to the problem of adequate family income for almost one in four of the families (23.1 percent).

About six in seven of the Chinese immigrant families had some problems remaining as of May 1970. About half continued to have language as a problem, but only about one in five continued to have a problem with housing. Although problems in finding employment for the fathers and mothers dropped substantially (to 9.1 and 4.5 percent, respectively), the

problem of adequate family income decreased only slightly. Problems that showed a relative increase were as follows:

Problem	Percent Upon Arrival in San Francisco	Percent Remaining
Schooling and educational problems for parents and other adults in the family	8.5	9.6
Transportation	7.7	9.6
Finding amusement and entertainment	5.7	9.1

All other problems decreased in proportion, although sometimes only slightly.

4. Present Employment Status

Table 10 shows the present status regarding employment of fathers and mothers of Chinese immigrant youths. Only 190 youths were able to report their fathers', and 197 their mothers' employment status. Of these, almost all of the fathers (95.8 percent) and four in five mothers (81.7 percent) are in the labor force. Compared with proportions of fathers and mothers in the labor force before their entry into the United States (Table 4), these figures indicate little change regarding the status of fathers, but a substantial increase in the number of mothers in the labor force.

5. Present Occupation

Table 11 shows the present occupations of the fathers and the mothers of the Chinese immigrant youths. Of the 255 youths, 148 responded concerning their fathers' occupations and 139, their mothers' occupations. Less than one-third of the fathers (29.7 percent) and slightly more than one-fourth of the mothers (27.3 percent) of the students who responded have occupations in the professional, technical, managerial, or proprietary

group. Within this group, the largest numbers were owners of restaurants, stores, laundries, or garment shops - both for the fathers and the mothers. Within the group of blue collar or service occupations labeled "all other occupations" in Table 11, the restaurant waiters, cashiers, dishwashers, cooks, busboys, and kindred jobs were filled mostly by fathers; and garment factory workers and laundry employees were mostly mothers.

6. Adjustments

The indicators of adjustment utilized here deal with training (primarily in English) and education of other members of the families of Chinese immigrant youths. Table 12 shows the enrollment of the fathers and the mothers in adult training programs. Of those responding, about three-fourths of the fathers (76.0 percent) and four in five of the mothers (80.2 percent) were working on their English either at the English Language Center or an adult school and private English classes. Others were involved in programs of the Manpower Development and Training Act or other training programs.

- How well do the parents speak English?

Table 13 shows the variation in ability among the parents to speak English. Only about one in twenty (4.3 percent) speaks English fluently, and about one in ten (11.8 percent) speaks it fairly well. About four in ten do not speak English at all.

- How often is Chinese spoken in normal social situations?

Table 14 shows the frequency that Chinese is spoken at home and with friends. Well over half the families of Chinese immigrant youth (57.2 percent) responding to this question speak Chinese at home almost all the time. About one-fourth of the families (27.2 percent of those

responding) speak Chinese with friends almost all the time. Only about one in twenty (5.4 percent) almost never speak it at home; and about one in ten (9.7 percent) never speak it with friends

- How many Chinese immigrant youths have brothers and sisters who are in or have been graduated from college?

Table 15 shows the college education of the siblings of the Chinese immigrant youths. More than one-third (36.5 percent) have brothers or sisters who are college students or college graduates.

7. Type of Help Obtained

Table 16 shows the type of help that the families of the Chinese immigrant youths obtained from relatives or friends in the United States. Only about one in ten of the families (9.8 percent) did not have friends or relatives. The most frequent kinds of help obtained were in finding housing (74.3 percent) and employment (60.8 percent). More than half were also assisted with their problems with education and with meeting other people.

8. Change in Life Style

Table 17 shows the variations in appraisals by Chinese immigrant youths concerning the changes in their life style since coming to the United States. About two-thirds of the Chinese immigrant youths responding appraised the present life styles of themselves and their families as better than their past life styles before immigration. Only about one in eight (12.4 percent) viewed their present life styles as worse than before.

In Summary:

- About three-fourths have settled in the Chinatown and North Beach areas of San Francisco.

- About three-fourths have been in the United States for three years or less; half, for 1.7 years.
- On arrival, major problems tended to be language, housing, and employment; at present, they tend to be language and adequate family income.
- Almost all the fathers and four in five mothers are employed; about one-third of the fathers and one-fourth of the mothers work in professional/owner/managerial occupations.
- Concerning efforts at adjustment:
  a. About half of the fathers and four in ten of the mothers are enrolled in adult training programs, primarily to learn English.
  b. About four in ten parents do not speak English at all; about one in twenty speak English fluently.
  c. Chinese is spoken at home all the time in slightly more than half the families; and with friends, all the time for about one-fourth of the families.
- About one-third of the brothers and sisters of the study individuals were in college or graduated from college.
- About three-fourths of the families received help with housing from friends and relatives who also gave help concerning employment, educational problems, and financial problems.
- Since entering the United States, about two-thirds of the families had improved their style of life.

III. THE CHINESE IMMIGRANT YOUTH OF SAN FRANCISCO

This section provides answers to the following questions:

- Who are these youths?
- What is their status in the San Francisco schools?
- How well are they adjusting to conditions in the United States?

A. DESCRIPTION

1. Birthplace

Table 18 shows the places of birth for the 255 Chinese immigrant youths. Almost two-thirds (63.9 percent) gave their place of birth as Hong Kong. Mainland China was given as their place of birth by almost one-third (30.6 percent).

2. Age

Table 19 shows the ages of 248 of the 255 Chinese immigrant youths. Ages range from 13 to 19 years. Half are under 15.7 years, the median age; and most (58.8 percent) are between 14 and 16 years of age.

3. Sex

Table 20 shows the sex of 240 of the 255 Chinese immigrant youths. Slightly more than half (56.7 percent) are male.

4. Religion

Table 21 shows the attitudes of 241 of the 255 Chinese immigrant youths toward religion. About half indicate that they had no religion. Of those indicating a religious preference, Buddhist was mentioned most often (19.5 percent), followed by Catholic (15.8 percent), then Protestant (12.0 percent).

In Summary:

- Birthplaces are Hong Kong or Mainland China.
- Most are 14 to 16 years of age, and all range from 13 to 19 years of age.
- Slightly more than half are male.
- One in two has no religion; one in four is Christian; and one in five is Buddhist.

B. EDUCATION

1. Status in School

The level of schooling attained by 244 of the 255 Chinese immigrant youths is shown in Table 22. About one-half of the youths are in junior high school, that is, in seventh, eighth, or ninth grade. About one in twenty is in college.

- What are their average school grades?

About six in ten of the students responding are doing "B" quality work or better (Table 23).

- What are their occupational aspirations?

Almost all the 186 students who responded aspire to high- and medium-level occupations (Table 24).

- How many hours per week do they work?

About two-thirds of the students are not employed. Of the employed students, almost three in four work ten or fewer hours per week (Table 25).

- How many have ever been truant?

Four in ten youths mention having been truant from school one or more times (Column (2), Table 26). About one in three youths who have

been here less than a year admit to truancy (Column (4), Table 26); about one in two of the students who have been here over three years admit to truancy (Column (8), Table 26).

2. Ethnic Relations in School

The ethnic composition of the youths' classmates is shown in Table 27. Of those responding, over half of the youths were enrolled in classes in which their classmates were mostly Chinese. Table 28 shows that seven in ten of the youths responding perceived the relations among the various ethnic groups at their respective schools as very to fairly harmonious; three in ten, as not harmonious.

3. Attitudes Toward School

A general evaluation of school is provided by 184 of the 255 Chinese immigrant youths in Column (2), Table 29. About eight in ten of the youths said that their school was O.K. or very good; the remainder, that it was not very good.

- Did attitudes toward the school vary with length of residence here?

One in four youths who have been here less than a year say that the schools are not very good (Column (4), Table 29); only one in seven youths who have been here over three years say that the schools are not very good (Column (8), Table 29).

- What were the attitudes toward the physical facilities of the school?

Little over half of the youths responding evaluated the physical facilities at their respective schools as good to excellent; the other half, as fair to poor (Table 30).

In Summary:

- Half of the youths were in junior high school.
- Well over half are doing "B" quality work or better.
- Almost all the students aspire to high- and medium-level occupations.
- Most of the youths are not employed; most of those who are, work ten or fewer hours per week.
- Less than half the students have ever been truant; but truancy is greater among those who have lived here longer.
- More than half of the youths indicate being in class in which classmates are mostly Chinese; however, where mixed ethnic groups exist, most youths perceive relationships to be at least fairly harmonious.
- Most indicate general satisfaction with their schools, with this proportion increasing among youths who have lived longer in the United States.
- Attitudes concerning the physical facilities at their schools were about equally split, half indicating good to excellent, and half indicating fair to poor.

C. PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT

1. Original Problems

Problems encountered by the youths on arrival in San Francisco are shown in Table 31. Problem with the English language is mentioned

by eight in ten of the 239 youths citing problems. Only one in twenty does not mention any problems.

2. Problems Still Unsolved

Table 32 shows that of the 239 Chinese immigrant youths who encountered problems on arrival in San Francisco, 227 cite problems still unsolved. About six in ten continue to mention problems with the English language. However, all problems - school work, and finding and getting along with friends - are less frequently encountered.

- Do these youths prefer to stay only in areas where Chinese is spoken?

Of the 230 responding, slightly more than one-third of the youths indicated that their language problems restricted their range of movement to areas where Chinese is spoken (Table 33).

- Does the mobility of these youths increase with length of residence?

The 230 who responded indicate that the length of residence had no significant effect on the proportion of youths whose movements are restricted to areas where Chinese is spoken (Table 34).

3. Confidence in Ability to Solve Remaining Problems

Confidence in ability to solve their remaining adjustment problems among 214 of the 255 Chinese immigrant youths is shown in Table 35. Only one in three indicate low confidence; two in three, moderate to high confidence in their ability to solve their language, social and other problems.

4. Guidance Referrals

Referrals for "guidance" to the police, school authorities, and

similar disciplinary figures in Hong Kong[1] or in the United States are shown in Table 36. Among 243 of the 255 Chinese immigrant youths, nine in ten have not undergone such referrals in either place of residence. Of the 25 youths who acknowledged such referrals in Hong Kong, most tended to be referred to police, school authorities, and parents or relatives. A similar pattern exists for United States referrals, except here the juvenile court is mentioned slightly more often.

In Summary:

- The English language is the personal adjustment problem most frequently mentioned by the youths, both on entry into San Francisco and today.
- Regardless of length of residence, about two-thirds of the youths do not feel that their mobility is restricted to areas where Chinese is spoken; one-third do feel so restricted.
- About one-third of the youths indicate low confidence in their ability to solve their remaining language and social problems; two-thirds indicate moderate to high confidence.
- Only about one in ten of the youths have been referred to authority figures for "guidance," either in the United States or in their prior country of residence.

1/ Or other residence prior to entering the United States.

IV. OUTLOOK

This report has described 255 Chinese immigrant youths in San Francisco, first, in relation to their family backgrounds both before and after coming to the United States; and, second, in relation to their present characteristics and problems. This final section considers two questions:

- What is their general satisfaction with living in the United States?
- What are their views about the problems affecting the Chinese in San Francisco?

The typical Chinese immigrant youth does express satisfaction with the United States regardless of his length of residence here. He sees the main problems of the Chinese as juvenile delinquency in Chinatown, shortage of housing, and low wages in Chinatown. He does not know the likelihood of someday returning permanently to his former Asian home.

A. SATISFACTION WITH THE UNITED STATES

Table 37, Column (2), shows the attitudes of the Chinese immigrant youths toward the United States. Of the 249 responding, about one in four likes this country (23.7 percent) and one in ten does not like it (9.6 percent). Two-thirds express satisfaction with the United States.

- Do those who have resided in the United States longer like it better?

Table 37 also shows the relationship between length of residence and satisfaction with the United States among the Chinese immigrant youths. Among those who indicate satisfaction with this country, 19 in

20 (93.9 percent) have been here less than a year (Column (4), Table 37); and slightly less (92.2 percent), for over three years (Column (8), Table 37). In general, there is no consistent or appreciable pattern of change with increased length of residence.

B. PROBLEMS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHINESE

Table 38 shows 16 problems affecting the Chinese in San Francisco. In rank order of frequency of mention, they range from the top of the list:

- Juvenile delinquency in Chinatown
- Housing shortage
- Low wages in Chinatown
- Crime
- Employment difficulties

to the bottom of the list:

- Care of the aged
- Recreation facilities for youth
- Influx of tourists
- The garment factories
- Business profits

Among the first four problems, two concern law enforcement; two, employment and low income; and one, lack of housing. Although they are not unique to the Chinese, the Chinese immigrant youths most often refer to them as the problems of the Chinese in San Francisco.

C. LIKELIHOOD OF RETURNING TO ASIA

Table 39 shows the likelihood that the Chinese immigrant youths would

return to their former Asian homes. Only one in four (24.3 percent) would not return. Six in ten did not know whether they would return. About one in seven (15.7 percent) probably will return.

In Summary:

- Nine in ten express satisfaction with the United States.
- Length of residence has little, if any, relation to their satisfaction with the United States.
- Problems of the Chinese in San Francisco most often cited are crime and juvenile delinquency, unemployment and low wages, and the housing shortage.
- Six in ten cannot tell whether they will permanently return to their former Asian home.

TABLES

LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The limitations of the data in the following tables are as follows:

1. Generalization to the total population of Chinese immigrant youths in San Francisco is not feasible; therefore, relative numbers - percents and proportions - apply only to this study group.

2. The small number of study individuals sets definite constraints on the analyzing of interrelated questions; therefore, every question, with few exceptions, is considered by itself, not cross-tabulated with others.

3. Although questions about early family history or parental backgrounds brought forth information from most teenagers, non-responses were frequent; therefore, they are excluded from all denominators in the calculation of percents. This, in effect, is the same as distributing non-responses proportionately across the possible categories of response.

4. Because Dr. Wong and the University of California assumed complete responsibility for quality control in the coding of data and the preparation and release of computer printouts, the information in this report is restricted to computer printouts made available to BASPC and to tables from a draft of a working paper entitled "A Social Survey of Chinese Immigrant Youths in San Francisco, 1970," by Dr. Paul Wong.

TABLE 1

LAST RESIDENCE[1] BEFORE ENTERING
THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1970

Area	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	55	
Youths responding	200	100.0
Hong Kong	173	86.5
Mainland China	8	4.0
Taiwan	6	3.0
Other	13	6.5

1/ For six or more months.

TABLE 2

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE OF PARENTS,
MAY 1970

Parents' Religious Preference	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	33	
Youths responding	222	100.0
Buddhist	78	35.1
Catholic	26	11.7
Protestant	16	7.2
Other	4	1.8
No religion	98	44.2

TABLE 3

AMOUNT OF FORMAL EDUCATION OF PARENTS,
MAY 1970

Amount of Formal Education	Parent			
	Father		Mother	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)	Number (3)	Percent (4)
Total	255		255	
Non-response	32		45	
Youths responding	223	100.0	210	100.0
None	16	7.2	22	10.5
Elementary school unfinished	31	13.9	33	15.7
Elementary school finished	34	15.2	56	26.5
High school unfinished	33	14.8	35	16.7
High school graduate	53	23.8	42	20.0
Trade school	6	2.7	2	1.0
College unfinished	14	6.3	6	2.9
College graduate	32	14.3	10	4.8
Graduate school	4	1.8	3	1.4
Other	-	-	1	.5

TABLE 4

PARENTS' LAST EMPLOYMENT STATUS BEFORE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1970

Employment Status	Parent			
	Father		Mother	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)	Number (3)	Percent (4)
Total	255	100.0	255	100.0
Don't know or no answer	67	26.3	61	23.9
Employment status reported	188	73.7	194	76.1
Employment status reported	188	100.0	194	100.0
In Labor Force (including Unemployed)	184	97.9	84	43.3
Not in Labor Force:	4	2.1	110	56.7
Retired	4	2.1	2	1.0
Housewife	-	-	107	55.2
Deceased	-	-	1	.5

TABLE 5

PARENTS' LAST OCCUPATION BEFORE
COMING TO THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1970

Occupation	Parent			
	Father		Mother	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)	Number (3)	Percent (4)
Total	255	100.0	255	100.0
Occupation reported	146	57.2	72	28.2
Not in labor force	4	1.6	110	43.2
Occupation unspecified or unknown; no answer	105	41.2	73	28.6
Occupation reported	146	100.0	72	100.0
Professional/Technical/Managerial/ Proprietary	93	63.7	39	54.2
Doctor, lawyer, teacher, engineer, and kindred occupations	32	21.9	19	26.4
Business and government executive	11	7.5	-	-
Owner of restaurant, store, laundry or garment shop	19	13.0	9	12.5
Landlord	3	2.1	5	6.9
Manager of restaurant, store, laundry	5	3.4	4	5.6
Skilled worker; technician	23	15.8	2	2.8
All other occupations	53	36.3	33	45.8
Restaurant waiter, cashier, dish-washer, busboy, cook, and kindred occupations	11	7.5	4	5.6
Janitor	3	2.1	-	-
Garment factory worker; laundry employee	9	6.2	14	19.3
Typist, clerk, and secretary	15	10.1	9	12.5
Salesman	2	1.4	2	2.8
Warehouseman, shipyard worker, merchant ship employee	9	6.2	-	-
Deliveryman	2	1.4	1	1.4
Maid, babysitter, and other kinds of housework for pay	2	1.4	3	4.2

TABLE 6

FAMILIES ADVISED BY SOCIAL AGENCY PRIOR TO COMING TO THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1970

Advice Obtained from Social Agency Before Entry	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Don't know	99	
Youths responding	156	100.0
Advice obtained	14	9.0
Advice not obtained	142	91.0

TABLE 7

AREA OF RESIDENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO,
MAY 1970

Area of Residence in San Francisco	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	12	
Youths responding	243	100.0
Chinatown	143	58.9
North Beach	43	17.7
Richmond District	16	6.6
Nob Hill	13	5.3
Russian Hill	12	4.9
Other*	16	6.6

*Includes: Mission (N=6), Sunset (N=2), Bayview (N=1), Potrero (N=2), Hunter's Point (N=1), Other (N=4).

TABLE 8

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES
AS OF MAY 1970

Length of Residence in the United States	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	27	
Youths responding	228	100.0
0 - 3 months	13	5.7
4 - 6 months	16	7.0
7 - 12 months	38	16.7
More than 1 but less than 2 years	69	30.3
2 - 3 years	39	17.1
More than 3 but less than 4 years	22	9.6
4 - 5 years	13	5.7
More than 5 but less than 8 years	14	6.1
8 years or more	4	1.8

TABLE 9

MAJOR PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE CHINESE IMMIGRANT FAMILY UPON ARRIVAL IN SAN FRANCISCO AND REMAINING UNSOLVED AS OF MAY 1970

Major Problems	Time			
	Upon Arrival in San Francisco		Remaining	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)	Number (3)	Percent (4)
Total	255		255	
Non-response	3		24	
No major problems	5		33	
Youths citing family problems as follows:	247[a]	b	198[a]	b
Language	130	52.6	100	50.5
Housing	126	51.0	41	20.7
Finding employment for father	95	38.5	18	9.1
Adequate family income	57	23.1	39	19.7
Finding employment for mother	49	19.8	9	4.5
Finding friends	26	10.5	17	8.6
Medical needs	25	10.1	14	7.1
Care for children	24	9.7	13	6.6
Schooling and educational problems for the children	23	9.3	5	2.5
Schooling and educational problems for parents and other adults in the family	21	8.5	19	9.6
Transportation	19	7.7	19	9.6
Finding amusement and entertainment	14	5.7	18	9.1
Other problems	5	2.0	6	3.0

a/ Column does not add to subtotal, for youth may indicate more than one problem.
b/ Column does not add to 100 percent, for youth may indicate more than one problem.

TABLE 10

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS
AS OF MAY 1970

Present Employment Status	Parent			
	Father		Mother	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)	Number (3)	Percent (4)
Total	255	100.0	255	100.0
Don't know or no answer	65	25.5	58	22.7
Employment status reported	190	74.5	197	77.3
Employment status reported	190	100.0	197	100.0
In Labor Force (including Unemployed)	182	95.8	161	81.7
Not in Labor Force:	8	4.2	36	18.3
Retired	4	2.1	1	.5
Housewife	-	-	34	17.3
Deceased	4	2.1	1	.5

TABLE 11

PRESENT OCCUPATION OF PARENTS,
MAY 1970

Present Occupation	Parent			
	Father		Mother	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)	Number (3)	Percent (4)
Total	255	100.0	255	100.0
Occupation reported	148	58.1	139	54.5
Not in labor force	8	3.1	36	14.1
Occupation unspecified or unknown; no answer	99	38.8	80	31.4
Occupation reported	148	100.0	139	100.0
Professional/Technical/Managerial/ Proprietary	44	29.7	38	27.3
Doctor, lawyer, teacher, engineer, and kindred occupations	12	8.1	6	4.3
Business and government executive	3	2.0	2	1.4
Owner of restaurant, store, laundry or garment shop	20	13.5	18	13.0
Landlord	2	1.4	1	.7
Manager of restaurant, store, laundry	-	-	5	3.6
Skilled worker; technician	7	4.7	6	4.3
All other occupations	104	70.3	101	72.7
Restaurant waiter, cashier, dish-washer, busboy, cook, and kindred occupations	61	41.3	21	15.1
Janitor	16	10.8	5	3.6
Garment factory worker; laundry employee	11	7.4	64	46.1
Typist, clerk, and secretary	5	3.4	4	2.9
Salesman	4	2.7	1	.7
Warehouseman, shipyard worker, merchant ship employee	4	2.7	2	1.4
Deliveryman	3	2.0	-	-
Maid, babysitter, and other kinds of housework for pay	-	-	4	2.9

TABLE 12

ENROLLMENT IN ADULT TRAINING PROGRAM,
MAY 1970

Adult Training Program	Parent			
	Father		Mother	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)	Number (3)	Percent (4)
Total	255		255	
Non-response	81		60	
Not enrolled	91		114	
All adult training programs	83	100.0	81	100.0
English Language Center	34	41.1	35	43.2
Adult school and private English class	29	34.9	30	37.0
Manpower Development and Training Act	9	10.8	8	9.9
Other training programs	9	10.8	5	6.2
Other	2	2.4	3	3.7

TABLE 13

PARENTS' ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH,
MAY 1970

Competence in Spoken English	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	100.0
Speaks fluently	11	4.3
Speaks fairly well	30	11.8
Speaks not very well	110	43.1
Does not speak English	104	40.8

TABLE 14

FREQUENCY CHINESE SPOKEN AT HOME
AND WITH FRIENDS, MAY 1970

Frequency Chinese Spoken	Place			
	At Home		With Friends	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)	Number (3)	Percent (4)
Total	255		255	
Non-response	14		38	
Youths responding	241	100.0	217	100.0
Almost all the time	138	57.2	59	27.2
3/4 of the time	41	17.0	51	23.5
1/2 of the time	37	15.4	71	32.7
1/4 of the time	12	5.0	15	6.9
Almost never	13	5.4	21	9.7

TABLE 15

YOUTHS HAVING SIBLING(S) IN OR GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE, MAY 1970

College Students or Graduates	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	3	
Youths responding	252	100.0
None	160	63.5
One or more	92	36.5

TABLE 16

TYPE OF HELP GIVEN FAMILY BY RELATIVES OR FRIENDS IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF MAY 1970

Type of Help	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	9	
No friends or relatives in the United States	24	
Yes, friends or relatives provided a lot or some help in re:	222[a]	b
Housing	165	74.3
Employment	135	60.8
Educational problems	128	57.7
Meeting other people	112	50.5
Financial matters	99	44.6
Other problems	24	10.8

a/ Column does not add to subtotal, for youth may indicate more than one type of help.

b/ Column does not add to 100 percent, for youth may indicate more than one type of help.

TABLE 17

APPRAISAL OF CHANGE IN LIFE STYLE
SINCE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES,
MAY 1970

Appraisal of Change in Life Style	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	4	
Youths responding	251	100.0
Better	170	67.7
Same	50	19.9
Worse	31	12.4

TABLE 18

PLACE OF BIRTH, MAY 1[illegible]70

Place of Birth	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	100.0
Hong Kong	163	63.9
Mainland China	78	30.6
Taiwan	6	2.4
Other	8	3.1

TABLE 19

AGE AS OF MAY 1970

Age	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	7	
Youths responding	248	100.0
13 years	39	15.7
14 years	46	18.5
15 years	53	21.3
16 years	47	19.0
17 years	25	10.1
18 years	20	8.1
19 years	18	7.3

TABLE 20

SEX, MAY 1970

Sex	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	15	
Youths responding	240	100.0
Male	136	56.7
Female	104	43.3

TABLE 21

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE, MAY 1970

Religious Preference	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	14	
Youths responding	241	100.0
No religion	121	50.2
Buddhist	47	19.5
Catholic	38	15.8
Protestant	29	12.0
Other	6	2.5

TABLE 22

YEAR IN SCHOOL AS OF MAY 1970

Year	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	11	
Youths responding	244	100.0
7th	35	14.3
8th	39	16.0
9th	48	19.7
10th	66	27.0
11th	26	10.7
12th	20	8.2
College	10	4.1

TABLE 23

GRADES RECEIVED IN SCHOOL
AS OF MAY 1970

School Grades	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	13	
Youths responding	242	100.0
Mostly A and B grades	91	37.6
Mostly B grades	55	22.7
Mostly lower than B grades	96	39.7

TABLE 24

OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS, MAY 1970

Occupational Aspiration	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	69	
Youths responding	186	100.0
High	87	46.8
Medium	90	48.4
Low and housewife	9	4.8

TABLE 25

NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
DURING SCHOOL YEAR, MAY 1970

Hours Per Week	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	11	
Not employed	162	
Employed Students	82	100.0
Less than 5 hours	17	20.7
5 to 10 hours	41	50.0
11 to 19 hours	9	11.0
20 to 30 hours	9	11.0
Over 30 hours	6	7.3

TABLE 26

TRUANCY AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1970

Truancy	Total		Length of Residence							
			Under 1 Year		1 to 3 Years		Over 3 Years		Non-response	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)	Number (3)	Percent (4)	Number (5)	Percent (6)	Number (7)	Percent (8)	Number (9)	Percent (10)
Total	255		67		108		53		27	
Non-response	4		0		2		2		0	
Youths responding	251	100.0	67	100.0	106	100.0	51	100.0	27	100.0
Yes	101	40.2	20	29.9	47	44.3	25	49.0	9	33.3
No	150	59.8	47	70.1	59	55.7	26	51.0	18	66.7

TABLE 27

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF CLASSMATES,
MAY 1970

Classmates	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	8	
Youths responding	247	100.0
Mostly Chinese	135	54.5
Mostly Chinese and other Asians	31	12.6
Mostly other non-whites	13	5.3
Mostly Caucasians	13	5.3
Mixed	55	22.3

TABLE 28

PERCEIVED HARMONY AMONG ETHNIC GROUPS
AT YOUTHS' SCHOOL, MAY 1970

Perceived Harmony	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	6	
Youths responding	249	100.0
Very well	55	22.1
Fairly well	122	49.0
Not well	72	28.9

TABLE 29

GENERAL EVALUATION OF SCHOOL AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE
IN THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1970

General Evaluation of School	Total		Length of Residence							
			Under 1 Year		1 to 3 Years		Over 3 Years		Non-response	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)	Number (3)	Percent (4)	Number (5)	Percent (6)	Number (7)	Percent (8)	Number (9)	Percent (10)
Total	255		67		108		53		27	
Non-response	71		14		43		10		4	
Youths responding	184	100.0	53	100.0	65	100.0	43	100.0	23	100.0
Very good	43	23.4	12	22.6	16	24.6	9	20.9	6	26.1
O.K.	107	58.1	28	52.9	35	53.9	28	65.1	16	69.6
Not very good	34	18.5	13	24.5	14	21.5	6	14.0	1	4.3

TABLE 30

EVALUATION OF SCHOOL FACILITIES,
MAY 1970

Evaluation	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	5	
Youths responding	250	100.0
Excellent to good	131	52.4
Fair to poor	119	47.6

TABLE 31

PROBLEMS FACED BY YOUTH ON ARRIVAL
IN SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 1970

Problem	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	4	
No problems	12	
Youths citing problems as follows:	239[a]	b
Language	190	79.5
School work	77	32.2
Finding friends	54	22.6
Getting along with other kids	33	13.8
Others	8	3.3

a/ Column does not add to subtotal, for youth may indicate more than one problem.
b/ Column does not add to 100 percent, for youth may indicate more than one problem.

TABLE 32

PROBLEMS REMAINING UNSOLVED
AS OF MAY 1970

Problem	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response; not applicable - no problems	28	
Youths citing problems as follows:	227[a]	b
Language	132	58.1
School work	66	29.1
Finding friends	34	15.0
Getting along with other kids	24	10.6
Others	15	6.6

a/ Column does not add to subtotal, for youth may indicate more than one problem.

b/ Column does not add to 100 percent, for youth may indicate more than one problem.

TABLE 33

EFFECT OF ABILITY TO SPEAK
ENGLISH ON MOBILITY, MAY 1970

Effect on Where You Go	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	25	
Youths responding	230	100.0
No effect; speak English well	47	20.4
No effect; prefer to be with Chinese-speaking people	44	19.1
No effect; doesn't bother me	53	23.1
Some effect; leave Chinese-speaking areas only occasionally	47	20.4
A lot of effect; leave Chinese-speaking areas rarely	39	17.0

TABLE 34

LANGUAGE INDUCED IMMOBILITY AND
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE, MAY 1970

Language Induced Immobility	Total		Length of Residence							
			Under 1 Year		1 to 3 Years		Over 3 Years		Non-response	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)	Number (3)	Percent (4)	Number (5)	Percent (6)	Number (7)	Percent (8)	Number (9)	Percent (10)
Total	255		67		108		53		27	
Non-response	25		5		12		7		1	
Youths responding	230	100.0	62	100.0	96	100.0	46	100.0	26	100.0
None	144	62.6	39	62.9	58	60.4	31	67.4	16	61.5
Some	86	37.4	23	37.1	38	39.6	15	32.6	10	38.5

TABLE 35

CONFIDENCE IN ABILITY TO SOLVE REMAINING ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS, MAY 1970

Confidence in Ability to Solve Remaining Adjustment Problems	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	
Non-response	41	
Youths responding	214	100.0
High confidence	65	30.4
Moderate confidence	82	38.3
Low confidence	67	31.3

TABLE 36

INDIVIDUAL OR ORGANIZATION TO WHICH YOUTH WAS REFERRED, MAY 1970

Individual or Organization	Place	
	Hong Kong[1] (1)	United States (2)
Total	255	255
Non-response	12[a]	12[a]
Not referred for guidance	218	217
Youths responding	25[b]	26[b]
Police	8	9
School authorities	8	8
Parents and/or relatives	8	6
Probation officer	4	5
Juvenile Court	4	7
Other citizens	3	1
Other agencies	2	3
Church and/or church agencies	2	2
District Attorney	1	1
Other	2	1

1/ Or other residence prior to entering the United States.

a/ Includes 2 as miscoded.
b/ Column does not add to subtotal, for student may give more than one response.

TABLE 37

GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH THE UNITED STATES
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1970

Satisfaction with the United States	Total		Length of Residence							
			Under 1 Year		1 to 3 Years		Over 3 Years		Non-response	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)	Number (3)	Percent (4)	Number (5)	Percent (6)	Number (7)	Percent (8)	Number (9)	Percent (10)
Total	255		67		108		53		27	
Non-response	6		1		3		2		0	
Youths responding	249	100.0	66	100.0	105	100.0	51	100.0	27	100.0
Like	59	23.7	17	25.8	23	21.9	10	19.6	9	33.3
Satisfactory	166	66.7	45	68.1	67	63.8	37	72.6	17	63.0
Don't like	24	9.6	4	6.1	15	14.3	4	7.8	1	3.7

TABLE 38

PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE CHINESE
IN SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 1970

Problem	Mentioned as Critical or Somewhat Serious	
	Rank Order (1)	Number[1] (2)
Juvenile delinquency in Chinatown	1	172
Housing shortage	2	168
Low wages in Chinatown	3	167
Crime	4	160
Employment difficulties	5	156
Physical health facilities	6	139
Quality of education	7	135
Child care	8	128
Transportation	9	124
Mental health facilities	10.5	123
Police and Chinese community relations	10.5	123
Care for the aged	12	117
Recreation facilities for youth	13	114
Influx of tourists	14	107
The garment factories	15	106
Business profits	16	102

1/ No percents calculated because base (number of youths responding) varies for each problem category.

TABLE 39

LIKELIHOOD OF RETURNING PERMANENTLY
TO FORMER ASIAN HOME, MAY 1970

Likelihood	Total	
	Number (1)	Percent (2)
Total	255	100.0
Would not return	62	24.3
Do not know	153	60.0
Probably will return	40	15.7